Title: A decompositional framework for process theories in spacetime

Speakers: Matthias Salzger

Collection/Series: Causalworlds

Subject: Quantum Foundations, Quantum Information

Date: September 20, 2024 - 3:45 PM

URL: https://pirsa.org/24090132

Pirsa: 24090132 Page 1/15

A decompositional framework for process theories in spacetime

Matthias Salzger and John H. Selby

International Centre for Theory of Quantum Technologies, University of Gdansk, Poland

September 20, 2024





Matthias Salzger and John H. Selby

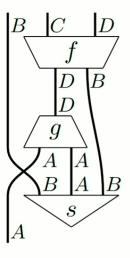
September 20, 2024

1 / 14

Pirsa: 24090132 Page 2/15

What is a process theory?

A formalization of pictures like



Consists of:

- Systems (wires): Hilbert spaces \mathcal{H}^A , $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}^A)$, ingredients
- Processes (boxes): unitaries, channels, (steps in) recipes
- Closure under composition

Matthias Salzger and John H. Selby

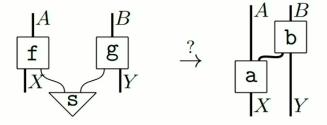
September 20, 2024

2 / 14

Pirsa: 24090132 Page 3/15

Goals

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & A & B \\
\hline
 & F & \stackrel{?}{\to} & \mathcal{M} \\
\hline
 & X & Y &
\end{array}$$



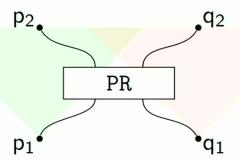
Build a framework to reason about processes living in spacetime

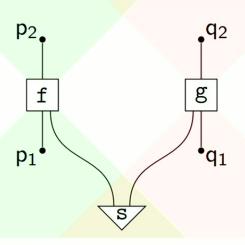
Which diagrams can be converted into each other in arbitrary process theories?

Matthias Salzger and John H. Selby

September 20, 2024

Embed into spacetime via...





... no-signalling?Too permissivePR boxes are non-signalling

... embedding the whole diagram Too restrictive What about a single process?

Matthias Salzger and John H. Selby

September 20, 2024

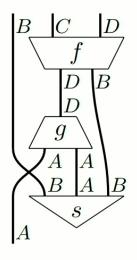
Decomposition sets

Intuitively: pick an implementation and localize all boxes with wires along timelike paths

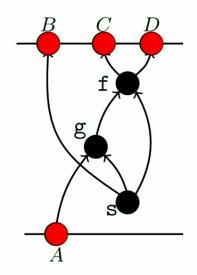
Matthias Salzger and John H. Selby

September 20, 2024

Embedding a process



 $\stackrel{\mathcal{G}}{
ightarrow}$



 $\stackrel{\mathcal{E}}{
ightarrow}$

 \mathcal{M}

Pick a decomposition

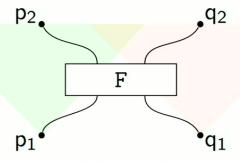
Associate partial order

Map into spacetime via order-preserving map $x \le y \implies \mathcal{E}(x) \le \mathcal{E}(y)$

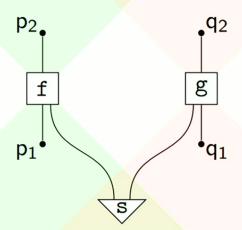
Matthias Salzger and John H. Selby

September 20, 2024

Question: Given a process F and spacetime locations $\mathcal{E}(x)$ for the in/outputs, is there an embedding?



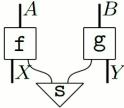
Partial answer: Depends on the decompositions of F



Matthias Salzger and John H. Selby

September 20, 2024

1) Bell scenario



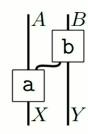
$$A \qquad B \qquad g \qquad B$$

$$\mathcal{E}(X) \leq \mathcal{E}(A)$$

$$\mathcal{E}(Y) \leq \mathcal{E}(B)$$

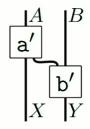
$$\exists p \in \mathcal{M} : p \leq \mathcal{E}(A), \mathcal{E}(B)$$

2) Alice-to-Bob channel



In addition to 1): $\mathcal{E}(X) \leq \mathcal{E}(B)$

3) Bob-to-Alice channel



In addition to 1): $\mathcal{E}(Y) \le \mathcal{E}(A)$

How to generalise?

Hint: 1) "embeds" into the "spacetime" 2) and 3)

Matthias Salzger and John H. Selby

September 20, 2024

Cutting down the decomposition forest

Growing abstraction

Definitions:

- Framed partial orders: Partial order S with a subset called frame (\sim inputs and outputs)
- Frame and order-preserving maps: $\mathcal{E}: S_1 \to S_2$ mapping frame to frame
- Preorder of framed partial orders: $S_1 \succ S_2$ if $\exists \mathcal{E} : S_1 \rightarrow S_2$ frame- and order-preserving

The following are equivalent:

- \bullet $S_1 \succ S_2$
- 2 Decompositions associated to S_1 are easier to embed than decompositions associated to S_2
- **3** Decompositions associated to S_1 can be rewritten into decompositions associated to S_2 .

"Proof": Embed S_1 into S_2 and then S_2 into \mathcal{M} .

Matthias Salzger and John H. Selby

September 20, 2024

Converting diagrams

$$\mathcal{E}(\mathtt{f}) = \mathtt{a}, \quad \mathcal{E}(\mathtt{g}) = \mathtt{b}$$

$$\mathcal{E}'(\mathtt{a}) = \mathcal{E}'(\mathtt{b}) = \mathtt{F}$$

Add trivial boxes and wires \rightarrow add $x \notin \operatorname{Im}(\mathcal{E})$ and missing wires

Compose boxes into one box \to compose $\mathcal{E}^{-1}(x)$

Matthias Salzger and John H. Selby

September 20, 2024

Equivalence classes

 $S_1 \sim S_2$ equivalent if $S_1 \succ S_2$ and $S_2 \succ S_1$ \hookrightarrow due to previous result, we only need to know the equivalence class

Problem: Equivalence classes are quite abstract. Is there a canonical representative?

Yes! Every equivalence class has a strictly smallest partial order, a "minimal" representative

Matthias Salzger and John H. Selby

September 20, 2024

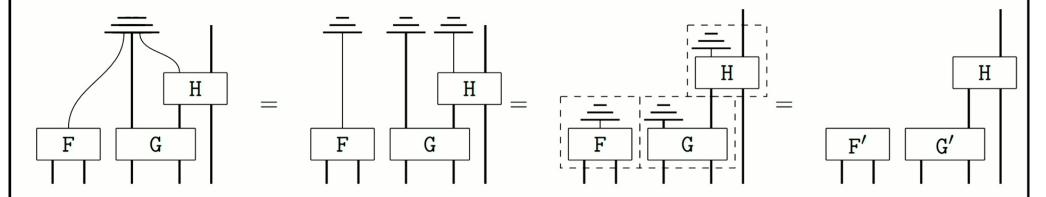
11 / 14

Pirsa: 24090132 Page 12/15

Relevant minimal representatives

What if I don't care about every theory?

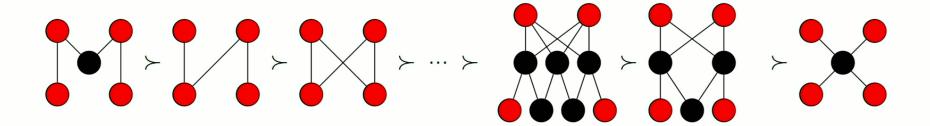
Example: Causal theories



Effects can be removed \rightarrow only minimal representatives without internal maximal elements are relevant

Matthias Salzger and John H. Selby

September 20, 2024



Question: Are all of these relevant for quantum?

Matthias Salzger and John H. Selby

September 20, 2024

Outlook

Immediate questions

Define composition explicitly

How to find minimal representatives efficiently?

Are all minimal representatives relevant for causal theories relevant for quantum theory?

What if we allow approximate decompositions (\rightarrow Tein's talk)?

Future directions

Study the relation between spacetime and notions of non-classicality

Integrate higher-order processes/indefinite causal order

Integrate symmetries

Compare to other frameworks

- Type-independent resource theories
- Causal sets

Analyze exotic scenarios by adding additional processes to our framework

Matthias Salzger and John H. Selby

September 20, 2024

14 / 14

Pirsa: 24090132 Page 15/15